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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	USSR (Krasnoyarsk Kray)	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/> 25X1A
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1. As of late 1951, the Krasnoyarsk Kray was a central area to which were deported the following persons or groups of persons:
  - a. Persons suspected for political reasons. These people were deported to the Krasnoyarsk Kray without first having served time in disciplinary camps for political prisoners.
  - b. Political prisoners who had completed their sentences under Article 58 of the Soviet Penal Code. These prisoners were not sentenced to any specific terms but were rather permanent exiles in the area. Most of these prisoners had completed prison terms at the Mordovian and Karaganda disciplinary camps for political prisoners and were deported to the Krasnoyarsk Kray instead of being released.
  - c. Persons who had long ago completed their sentences under Article 58 and had been living for some time in so-called "freedom" in a limited area of residence. These people were rearrested by the MGB and made to acknowledge, with their signatures, that they had been arrested, prosecuted, and had completed their sentences under Article 58. They were then sent to Krasnoyarsk Kray for an indefinite period.
  - d. Thousands of Soviet ex-prisoners-of-war who were recaptured from the Germans. These soldiers were given a sentence of five-years banishment but, as of late 1951, they had not yet been released.
2. Entire families or villages of people were also deported to the Altayskiy Kray, Omsk Oblast, and other areas of Siberia where the climate was less severe. These persons were classed either as settlers (poselentsi) or deportees (pereselentsi). They worked in factories, kolkhozy, sovkhhozy,

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khimkhozy, mines, railroads, construction projects, or other work. A second set of railroad tracks was being laid on the Alma-Ata - Tashkent rail line by women of this category.

3. Deportees and prisoners working in the Krasnoyarsk Kray worked mainly at lumbering establishments, kolkhozy, and in mines. One of the smaller lumbering establishments in the area was the Taseyevo Lespromkhoz (timber management) which employed about 4,000 workers in early 1951. This management had individual camps at Kersantevo (N 57-44, E 94-53), Kopatylovka (N 57-32, E 94-43), Moshakovka (N 57-49, E 94-24), Opotno (N 57-29, E 95-50), Ushki (N 57-18, E 94-50), Yakovlevo (N 57-20, E 94-48), and there were probably others. The largest individual camp was at Moshakovka which employed about 1,500 persons. This camp produced railroad ties, from the raw lumber to the finished chemically-treated product. According to prisoner-workers, this plant made both standard and broad-gauge ties. Some were shipped by boat to Igarka (N 67-26, E 86-36) and from there they were shipped abroad. The Yakovlevo camp, which employed about 500 persons, did not cut timber as did the other camps, but was engaged in sawing and loading work. It was known as a mechanized lumber unit and was equipped with tractors and travelling cranes. In addition, the Yakovlevo camp extracted chemicals from wood and engaged in tar production.
4. Prisoner-workers at the Taseyevo Timber Management were paid up to ten rubles per day if they completed their work norms. However, five rubles were withheld for various deductions including taxes, rent for barrack space, etc. Prisoners had to purchase their own food, clothes, mosquito nets, or anything they required for living or work except tools. A single prepared meal at the camp cost three rubles which was also the cost of only one kilo of bread. Since they had to have money for other items besides food, the prisoners always went a little hungry. They were, however, permitted to gather berries and other edibles available in the forest to supplement their diet.
5. Prisoners' barracks were made of unhewn logs chinked with moss. Each prisoner was allotted about five cubic meters of space. The male prisoners were permitted to have their wives join them but in such cases had to live in the same barracks where privacy was impossible.
6. The Soviet soldiers and other persons deported to this region for definite periods lived and worked under the same conditions as the political prisoners who had already served prison sentences and had been deported to this area for an indefinite period. They did, however, have extra privileges, including those of writing petitions and complaints.
6. When coming to the area, prisoners who had completed sentences had to sign a paper acknowledging that they understood that for any escape attempt, they would be sentenced to 25 years at hard labor. They were then turned over to some industrial organization for work, and the local MGB. The prisoners were no longer kept under guard but, if they were not in their beds at curfew or ready for work in the morning, their absence would be noted. In order to discourage escapes, prisoner-workers were made responsible for each other and were subject to collective punishment. They carried documents which limited them to a specific area around their place of employment. Prisoners estimated that there was roughly one MGB guard per every 100 inhabitants. There was an MGB station at Kansk and at Taseyevo, and MGB guards or teams of two were probably scattered throughout the Taseyevo area.

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